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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/597,514	07/27/2006	Youhei Sakai	81872.0124	2199
26021	7590	06/22/2010	EXAMINER	
Hogan Lovells US LLP 1999 AVENUE OF THE STARS SUITE 1400 LOS ANGELES, CA 90067				MALEKZADEH, SEYED MASOUD
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1791				
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06/22/2010		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/597,514	SAKAI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Seyed M. Malekzadeh	1791	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 May 2010.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 18,20,21,23-34 and 36-38 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 18,20,21,23-34 and 36-38 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 27 July 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>01/23/2009</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05/06/2010 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

Claims **18, 20- 21, 23- 24, and 36- 38** stand **rejected**.

Claims **1- 17, 19, 22, and 35** are **cancelled**.

In view of the amendments, filed on 05/06/2010, following **rejections** are **withdrawn** from the previous office action for the reasons of record.

- Rejection of claims 18, 20- 21, 23- 34, and 36- 38 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakaguchi et al. (JP 10-182285) in view of Yamazaki et al. (US 6,136,091)
- Rejection of claims 24- 27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakaguchi et al. (JP '285) in view of Yamazaki et al. (US 6,136,091) and further in view of Lovejoy et al. (US 3,905,740)

New Grounds of the Rejections

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

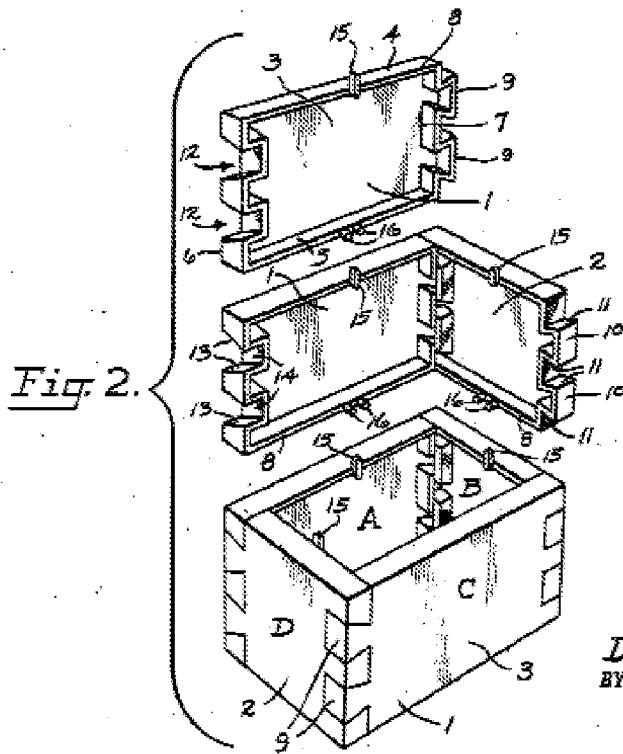
The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 18, 20, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Young (US 2,691,242)

Young (US '242) teaches a block built structure as a mold comprising a flat piece of a cardboard (17) as a bottom surface member, a plurality of building panels (1 and 2) each with a thin flat wall (3) bounded between the top margin (4) and the bottom margin (5) and two end margins (6 and 7), respectively, wherein the two opposite edges of each of the panels (1) include a plurality of dovetail tenons (9), as projections, and a plurality of dovetail recesses (12) and the two opposite edges of each of the panels (2) include projections (10) and recessions (11), wherein the projections and recessions of each panel engaging with each other to form an interlock toy building. (See column 3, lines 27- 63; figure 2)



Therefore, as to **claim 18**, Young (US '242) teaches a mold comprising a bottom surface member (17) and a plurality of lateral surface members (1 and 2) combining with the bottom surface member (17) wherein each of the lateral surface members (1 and 2) comprises a first engaging structure on a first lateral end thereof and a second engaging structure on a second lateral end thereof in which one of the first and the second engaging structures of one of the plurality of lateral surface members engages with one of the first and second engaging structures of another one of the plurality of lateral surface members, in such a way that, the first and the second engaging structures each comprises a projection (9 or 10) and a recess (12 or 11) and a shape of the first engaging structure and a shape of the second engaging structure are in an asymmetrical relationship with the references to a center line of

the lateral surface member in a plan view thereof, and wherein the center line is between the first and the second engaging structures and is parallel with the first and second lateral ends.

Further, as to **claim 20**, Young (US '242) teaches the number for the plurality of lateral surface members are four which are attached to bottom surface member.

Moreover, as to **claim 23**, Young (US '242) teaches the shapes of the engaging structures are in a point-symmetrical relationship with each other and with respect to a center point of the lateral surface member.

The prior art, thus meets all the claim limitations and therefore, Young (US '242) **anticipates** the claims **18, 20, and 23**.

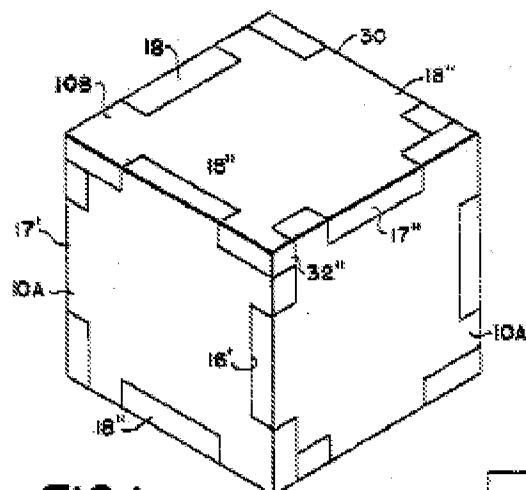
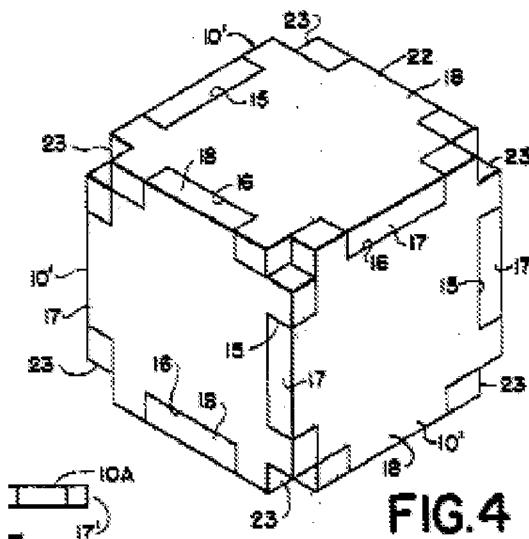
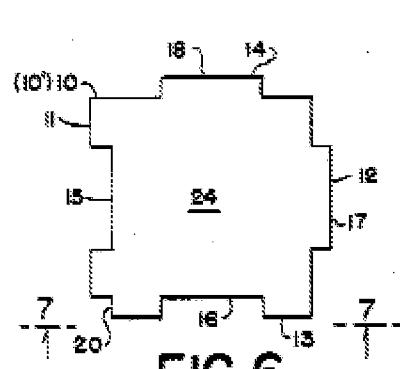
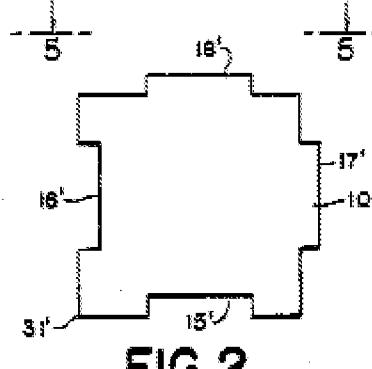
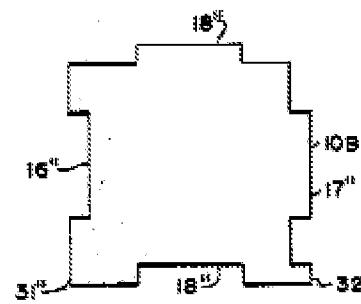
Claims 18, 20, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tsurumi (US 3,924,376)

Tsurumi (US '376) teaches a cubical structure as a mold comprising six square face plates (10) each having two pairs of opposite sides [(11, 12) and (13, 14)] wherein each side (11) contains a central recess (15) and the other opposite side (12) includes a central projection (12); furthermore, each side (13) contains a central recess (16) and the other opposite side (14) which includes a projection (18), in such a way, that the corresponding projections (12, 18) and the corresponding recesses (15, 16) being substantially the same length and further the depth of the recesses

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(15, 16) is the same as the height of the projections (12, 18), wherein the face plates (10) being assembled into a perfect cube structure having edges with each edge having a projection of one face plate fitted into the recess of the other face plate.

(See column 2, lines 45- 62)

**FIG.1****FIG.4****FIG.6****FIG.2****FIG.3**

Therefore, as to **claim 18**, Tsurumi (US '376) teaches a mold comprising a bottom surface member (10) and a plurality of lateral surface members (10) combining with the bottom surface member and each of the lateral surface members (10) comprises a first engaging structure on a first lateral end thereof and a second

engaging structure on a second lateral end thereof in which one of the first and the second engaging structures of one of the plurality of lateral surface members engages with one of the first and second engaging structures of another one of the plurality of lateral surface members, wherein the first and the second engaging structures each comprises a projection (12, 18) and a recess (15, 16) wherein a shape of the first engaging structure and a shape of the second engaging structure are in an asymmetrical relationship with the reference to a center line of the lateral surface member in a plan view thereof, and wherein the center line is between the first and the second engaging structures and parallel with the first and the second lateral ends.

Further, as to **claim 20**, Tsurumi (US '376) teaches the number for the plurality of lateral surface members (10) are four with a bottom surface.

Moreover, as to **claim 23**, Tsurumi (US '376) teaches the shapes of the engaging structures are in a point-symmetrical relationship with each other and with respect to a center point of the lateral surface member.

The prior art, thus meets all the claim limitations and therefore, Tsurumi (US '376) **anticipates** the claims **18, 20, and 23**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

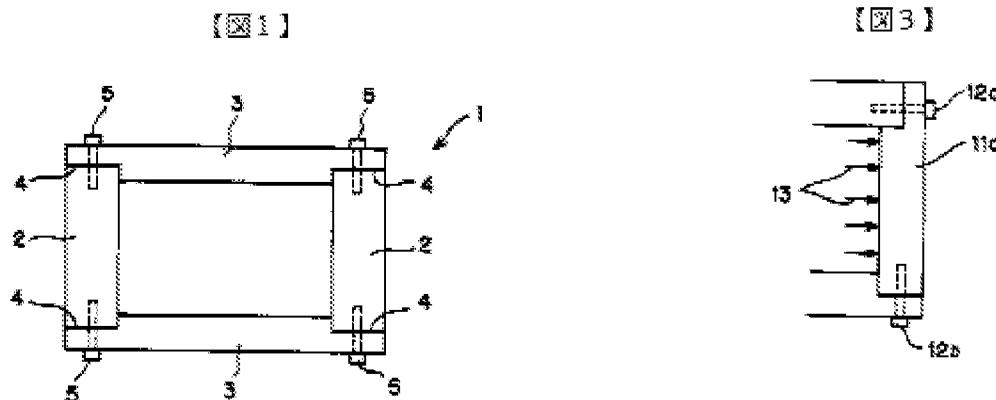
1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

**Claims 18, 20- 21, 23- 34, and 36- 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)
as being unpatentable over Sakaguchi et al (JP 10-182285) in view of
Tsurumi (US 3,924,376)**

Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach a casting mold apparatus for solidification of silicon in which the mold apparatus comprises a bottom surface member, and two first side plates (2) and two second side plates (3), together, as a plurality of lateral surface members, L-shaped notches (4) formed at the both end faces of the side plates (2), inner flanks formed at the end faces of the side plates (3), and tightening

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bolts (5) in which the structure members (4 and 5), together, form an engaging structure, wherein the mold consists of four sidewalls (2 and 3) and a bottom plate, and fixed to each other by tightening bolts (5). (See abstract and figure 1)



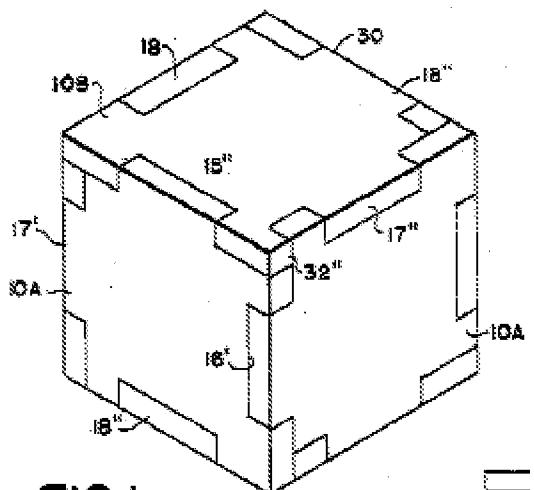
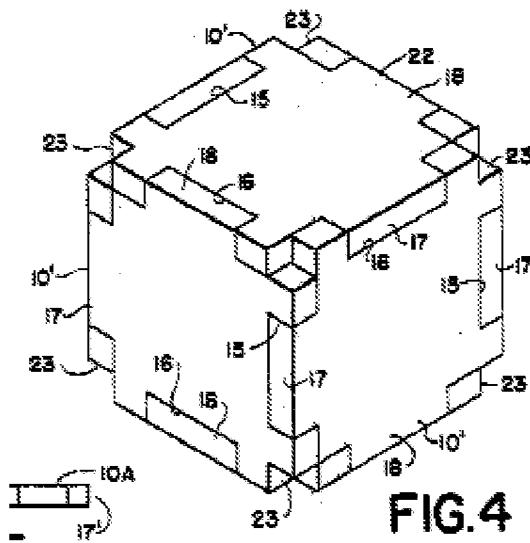
Therefore, **as to claim 18**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teaches a mold formed by combining a bottom surface member and a plurality of lateral surface members (2 and 3) abutted against the bottom surface member, wherein an engaging structure (4 and 5) for fixing the adjacent lateral surface members (2 and 3) to each other which is provided on a side of each of the lateral surface members, and each lateral surface member comprising a first engaging structure on a first lateral end (2) thereof and a second engaging structure on a second lateral end (3) thereof in which one of the first and second engaging structures of one of the plurality of lateral surface members (2 and 3) engages with one of the first and second engaging structures of another one of the plurality of lateral surface members.

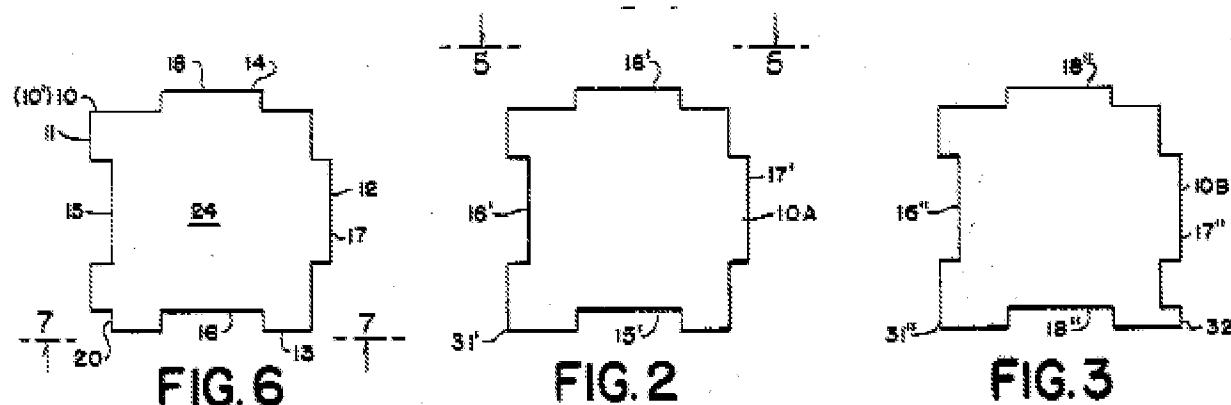
However, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) **fail to teach** the first and second engaging structures each comprises a projection and a recess and the shapes of the

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two engaging structures are in asymmetrical relationship with reference to a center line of the lateral surface member.

In the analogous art, Tsurumi (US '376) teaches a cubical structure as a mold comprising six square face plates (10) each having two pairs of opposite sides [(11, 12) and (13, 14)] wherein each side (11) contains a central recess (15) and the other opposite side (12) includes a central projection (12); furthermore, each side (13) contains a central recess (16) and the other opposite side (14) which includes a projection (18), in such a way, that the corresponding projections (12, 18) and the corresponding recesses (15, 16) being substantially the same length and further the depth of the recesses (15, 16) is the same as the height of the projections (12, 18), wherein the face plates (10) being assembled into a perfect cube structure having edges with each edge having a projection of one face plate fitted into the recess of the other face plate. (See column 2, lines 45- 62)

**FIG. 1****FIG. 4**



Therefore, Tsurumi (US '376) teaches a mold comprising a bottom surface member (10) and a plurality of lateral surface members (10) combining with the bottom surface member and each of the lateral surface members (10) comprises a first engaging structure on a first lateral end thereof and a second engaging structure on a second lateral end thereof in which one of the first and the second engaging structures of one of the plurality of lateral surface members engages with one of the first and second engaging structures of another one of the plurality of lateral surface members, wherein the first and the second engaging structures each comprises a projection (12, 18) and a recess (15, 16) wherein a shape of the first engaging structure and a shape of the second engaging structure are in an asymmetrical relationship with the reference to a center line of the lateral surface member in a plan view thereof, and wherein the center line is between the first and the second engaging structures and parallel with the first and the second lateral ends.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the mold structure as taught by

Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) through **providing** at least a projection and a recess for the first and second engaging structures and shaping the two engaging structures in a asymmetrical relationship with reference to a center line of the lateral surface member **in order to** further improve an easy and safe engagement between the lateral elements, as suggested by Tsurumi (US '376).

Moreover, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach that a width of the side plate (3) is 5 mm. (see paragraph 12); therefore, **as to claim 21**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach the engaging structure (4 and 5) comprises one or more engaging surfaces that are level with a bottom surface of the bottom surface of the bottom surface member, and a distance between an upper side of the lateral surface member and the engaging surface adjacent thereto is 5 cm.

Also, as to **claim 23**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach the engaging structures (4 and 5) are in a point-symmetrical relationship with each other and with respect to a center point of the lateral surface member (2 and 3). (See figure 1)

Moreover, as to **claim 28**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach a frame shaped member surrounds an outer periphery of the plurality of lateral surface members integrated by engaging with each other and is configured for constraining displacement of the plurality of lateral surface members, and as to **claim 29**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teaches the frame-shaped member (4 and 5) surrounding an outer periphery of the plurality of lateral surface members (2 and 3) integrated by engaging with each other with play between the frame-shaped member and the

plurality of lateral surface members, and further, a plurality of pressing jigs are arranged in clearances between the frame-shaped member (4 and 5) and outer corners formed by adjacent lateral surface members adjacent to each other, and configured for constraining displacement of the plurality of lateral surface members (2 and 3). (See paragraph [0010] and abstract) Also, **as to claim 30**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach one of the plurality of pressing jigs has two jig surfaces respectively contacting with outer peripheral surfaces of two of the plurality of lateral surface members, the outer peripheral surfaces form the outer corner of the mold.

Furthermore, **as to claim 31**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach the plurality of pressing jigs has a relief groove located corresponding to the outer corner of the mold so as not to directly contact with each other, and **as to claim 33**, the engaging structures comprises engaging surfaces that are level with the bottom surface of the bottom surface member and the frame-shaped members are arranged at positions of engaging surfaces.

Moreover, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach applying silicon dioxide powder as coating layer to the inner surface of the side plate of the mold. (See paragraph [0004]) Therefore, **as to claim 34**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach a mold release material is applied to a mold inner surface comprising a bottom surface member and the lateral surface member (2 and 3) and locking sections formed by the bottom surface member and the lateral surface members (2 and 3).

Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) also teach the mold is used for manufacturing metal silicon coagulation and refining the semiconductor silicon ingot. (See paragraphs [0001] - [0002]) Therefore, **as to claim 36**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) teach a step of producing a silicon ingot using the mold and a step of obtaining a polycrystalline silicon substrate from the silicon ingot.

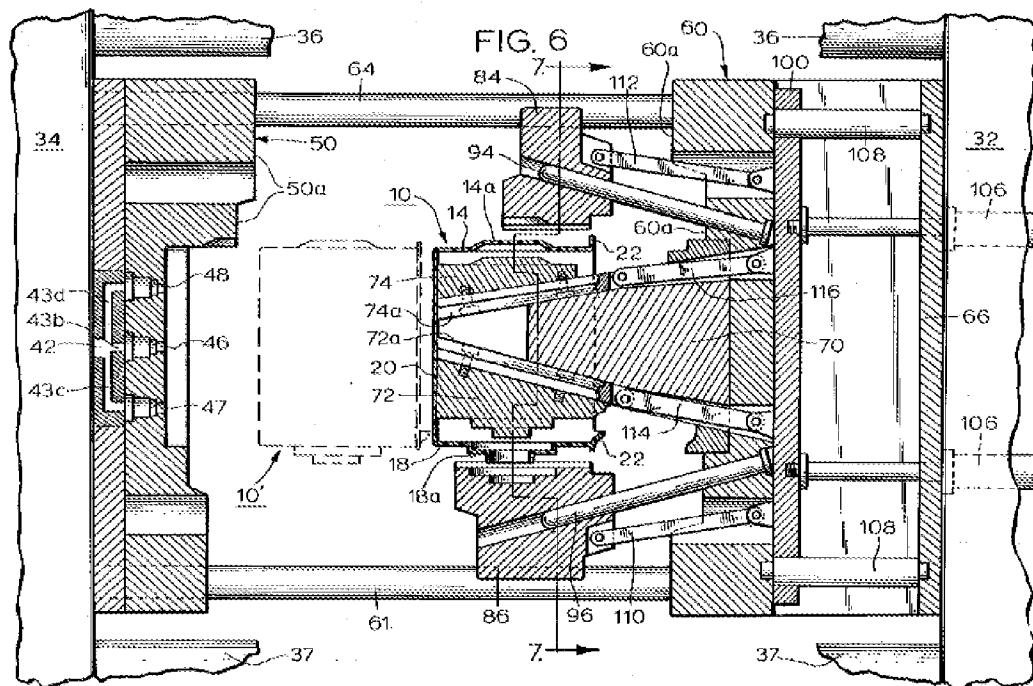
Claims 24- 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) in view of Yamazaki et al. (US 6,136,091) and further in view of Lovejoy et al (US 3,905,740)

The combined teachings of Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) and Yamazaki et al. (US '091) teach all the structural limitations of a mold apparatus as discussed above in rejection of claims 18, 20- 21, 23- 34, and 36- 38. **However**, Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) **fail** to teach the apparatus includes a closed groove in the bottom surface center in which the bottom sides of the lateral surface members are engaged with the groove of the bottom surface member and a plurality of wedge members are arranged in between the wedge receiver and outer peripheral surfaces of the plurality of lateral surface members engaged with the groove.

In the analogous art, Lovejoy et al ('740) teach an injection mold for making a polygonal plastic article having a closed bottom and an open top comprising a first mold section (50) as a first mold part fixedly secured to the stationary platen (34) and having a mold defining surface corresponding to the

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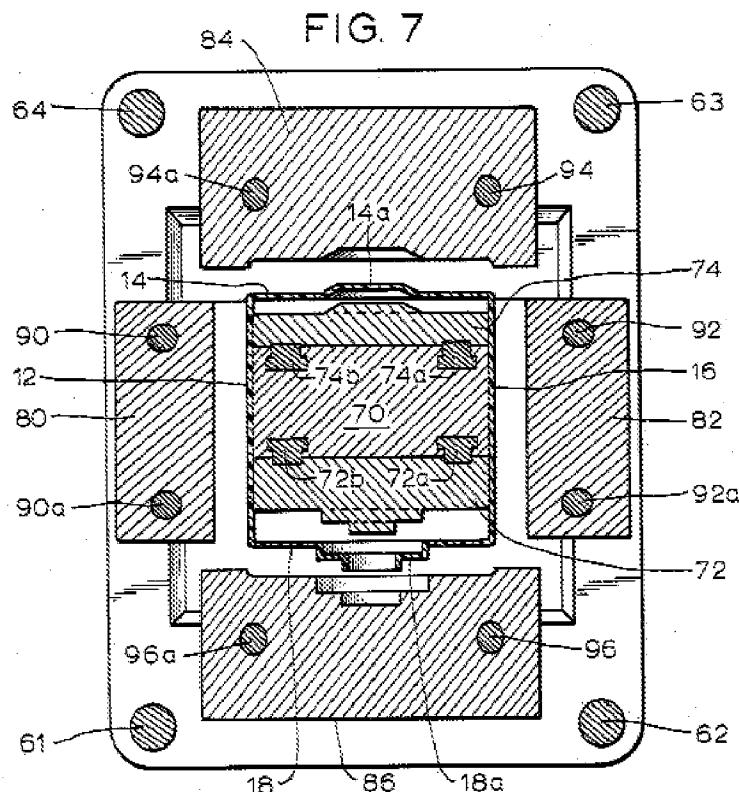
exterior dimensions of typical molded plastic article made, and a second mold section (60) as a second mold part which is fixedly secured to the movable platen (32) and is disposed in opposed facing relation to the first mold section (50). (See lines 31-36, column 3 and lines 61-67, column 3)



Furthermore, Lovejoy et al ('740) teaches the mold (30) includes a sidewall mold means comprising four separable sidewall members (80, 82, 84, and 86). The sidewall members (80, 82, 84, and 86) are interposed between the first and second mold sections (50 and 60) and in the closed position of the mold (30) correspond with the first mold section (50) to define the exterior sidewall contour of the molded article (10). (See lines 36-51, column 4) Furthermore, the sidewall members are each supported and guided by respective pairs of guide rods (90, 92, 94, and 96) of a

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guide means structure in which each pair of guide rods are provided for each of the side wall members. (See lines 63-68, column 4 and lines 1-5, column 5)



Moreover, Lovejoy et al ('740) teach the four sidewall members (80, 82, 84 and 86) are each formed as rectangular blocks and inter-fit in an overlapping relation. The sidewall elements in their closed position, collectively define the exterior sidewalls in the face contour of the mold cavity. (See lines 32-39, column 6 and figure 5) Also as shown, in an open position of the apparatus, the wall parts, together, provide a space volume which is greater than the volume of the wall parts in the closed position. (See figure 6 and lines 38-45, column 7)

Thus, Lovejoy et al ('740) teach the bottom surface member include a groove (60) and the bottom sides of the lateral surfaces members (80, 82, 84 and 86) are

engaged with the groove (60) and the groove (60) surrounds the bottom surface of the lateral surface members (80, 82, 84 and 86) in combination and further a plurality of wedge members (72 and 74) are arranged in between outer peripheral surfaces of the lateral surface members (80, 82, 84 and 86) engaged with the groove (60) and the bottom surface outer periphery in which the lateral surface members (80, 82, 84 and 86) are abutted against a side surface of the bottom surface member and include a mold holder for placing a bottom surface member and the lateral surface members (80, 82, 84 and 86) in combination and a plurality of wedge receivers are arranged on an upper surface of the mold holder. Therefore, **Lovejoy et al ('740) teaches** the subject matter of **claims 24- 27.**

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined teachings of Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) and Yamazaki et al. (US '091) through **providing** a closed groove in the bottom surface center in which the bottom sides of the lateral surface members are engaged with the groove of the bottom surface member and a plurality of wedge members which are arranged in between the wedge receiver and outer peripheral surfaces of the plurality of lateral surface members engaged with the groove **in order to** maximize the pressing between each of the lateral surface members providing a higher tightness between each of the lateral surface members, as suggested by Lovejoy et al ('740)

Response to Arguments

Applicant's **arguments** with respect to claims **18, 20, 21, 23- 34, and 36- 38** have been considered but **are moot** in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Applicant's arguments, filed on 05/06/2010, is mainly directed to the newly added limitations to the claim 18, wherein the prior art of Sakaguchi et al (JP '285) and Yamazaki et al. (US '091) fail to address these limitations. Since the new prior arts of Young (US '242) and Tsurumi (US '376) has been introduced to address the new added limitations and the previous reference of Yamazaki et al. (US '091) has been withdrawn, the arguments are moot in view of the new grounds of the rejections.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Seyed Masoud Malekzadeh whose telephone number is 571-272-6215. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday at 8:30 am – 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steven P. Griffin, can be reached on (571) 272-1189. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published application may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. M. M. /

Examiner, Art Unit 1791

/Eric Hug/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1791